

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Trade Conferences Stressed At Fertilizer Convention

National Fertilizer Association Discusses Industrial Policies—Chemical Fertilizers Have Risen Rapidly In Public Estimation—Specific Problems and Practices of the Industry Receive Major Consideration.

The future worth of the Federal Trade Commission as a constructive force in business lies in the broad expansion of trade conference procedure, Commissioner Abram F. Myers told members of the National Fertilizer Association at their third annual southern convention in Atlanta, Ga., on November 9.

Such conferences within an industry itself makes it possible for the Commission to encourage self-government in industry, and thus avoid "superimposed governmental regulation," Mr. Myers said.

Preservation of fair competition, according to Mr. Myers, should be the chief concern of every person opposed to the extremes of industrial organization. "The monopolist and the socialist walk hand in hand," he said, "their immediate objective being the same."

"Increasing pressure of foreign competition such as American manufacturers are expected to encounter from the formation of cartels, European combinations, "cannot be met either by lowering American standards of living or by the trustification of American industry, and can only be met by increased efficiency of production through elimination of waste."

"While combination of American manufacturers in the foreign trade may be necessary to meet the European cartels, it cannot be tolerated in domestic commerce."

"The manufacturer who sells his goods at or below cost for no other purpose than to keep the business from a competitor, has the soul of a monopolist and ought to be suppressed in the interest of public safety. He not only is committing business suicide in a majority of cases, which may not be a great loss to the community, but is actually committing in-

dustrial murder in dragging others down with him, and that is an economic crime."

On the other hand, an amendment to the anti-trust laws to permit the government to help sick industries was suggested by William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Wilson administration and formerly solicitor for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Stabilized Agriculture, the Hope of Allied Industries," was the title of an address by Dr. B. W. Kilgore, chairman, board of trustees, American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

A remarkable change in the public's opinion of chemical fertilizers has taken place during the past 15 years, declared E. L. Robins, president of the association, in his address.

"You have only to compare the present favorable position of fertilizers in public estimation with the situation 10 or 15 years ago to appreciate that a remarkable improvement has transpired," he said. "One State experiment station up to four years ago had never issued a fertilizer recommendation except in terms so vague that it could be denied if necessary, but now this station is urging the use of not less than 600 pounds of fertilizer on every acre of cotton planted." This evolution of opinion is a result of careful experimental work by state institutions which has been confirmed by the actual practice of thousands of farmers, according to Mr. Robins.

In discussing "Trade Practices and Better Business," Christie Benet, general counsel, Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, gave special attention to association activities and to legislation and court rulings. He said the Federal Trade Commission and Chamber of Commerce of the

United States were aiding materially to promote fair trade practices in industry and were pointing the way to helpful legislation.

Charles H. MacDowell, Chicago, spoke on "Trade Aspects." The weakness of the fertilizer industry, he said, was in distribution. To solve this problem it was better to work together than separately. Sales methods must be absolutely controlled from company headquarters and their action must be along fair lines. Moral courage and open and square dealing, he said, were essential. Daniel Brewster discussed uniform accounting and declared the use of association cost accounting systems a first essential to the successful operation of a code of trade practice. John J. Watson, New York, emphasized elimination of waste by the doing away with useless grades. At present, 97 per cent of tonnage is with 25 grades, and the other 3 per cent could well be included if salesmen would cease selling special and unnecessary mixtures.

Special concessions in different guises with reference to fertilizer materials were defined and put in the list of violations of the trade code by Horace Bowker, New York. The practice of guaranteeing against decline in prices was designated by Spencer Carter, Richmond, as absolutely impossible under a code of trade practice. Chas. J. Brand, Washington, told of the use of statistics in stabilizing the industry.

MATHIESON ALKALI BUYS CLAPP AMMONIA BUSINESS

The ammonia business of B. P. Clapp Ammonia Co., Cincinnati, has been acquired by Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. The Clapp Co., was one of the pioneer manufacturers of ammonia in this country and in taking over the business, Mathieson also comes into control of the sales offices at Louisville, Washington, D. C. and Providence. A small portion of the present Clapp sales force will be retained by Mathieson.

This move will increase the distribution of Mathieson ammonia throughout the country.



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COMMISSION REOPENS ROYAL BAKING CO. CASE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16—Justice Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has upheld the Federal Trade Commission in connection with its case against the Royal Baking Powder Company in which the Commission claimed that it had a right to reopen a case against the firm after an order of dismissal had once been issued.

Royal Co. had previously sued out a writ of certiorari. This was quashed by Chief Justice McCoy of the Court of Appeals. The right to have the case transferred to the equity side was granted Royal if it should so elect. This was done and the Trade Commission filed a motion to dismiss.

Justice Hoehling in the last decision in which the contention of the Trade Commission was upheld stated that "from an examination of the decided cases bearing upon the question presented herein, the court is of the opinion that, by the entry of the order of dismissal on March 23, 1926, the Commission did not exhaust its jurisdiction over the case pending before it; that its order reopening the case, as well as its subsequent orders in relation thereto, were administrative and procedural in character; and that the same are not subject to review by this court."

An overnight decline of approximately \$9,250,000 in the market value of the United States Gypsum Co. as an aftermath of the declaration of only a \$1 extra cash dividend and the announcement that Melvin A. Traylor, president, First National Bank, had been elected a director and chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Gypsum Co. were developments which made the stock the feature on the Chicago Exchange last week.

Waltham Chemical Co., Waltham, Mass., has been organized by Bartlett W. Eldredge, West Roxbury, Mass., and associates, to operate a factory for the manufacture of a line of chemical products

Chemical Markets

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Proposed Rate Ruling on Nitrate For I. C. C.

Examiner Brinkley Finds that Fertilizer and Nitrate Rates Out of New Orleans Are not Unreasonable—Coolidge Raises Magnesite Duty 50 Per Cent—Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar Before Commission.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16—F. D. Brinkley, Examiner, Interstate Commerce Commission has prepared a proposed report for the Commission on fertilizer and nitrate rates in connection with a complaint filed with the Commission by the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce against the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.

Brinkley found that all rail, domestic, import and coastwise rates on fertilizer and fertilizer materials, in carloads, from New Orleans and subports in the New Orleans district, Gulfport, Miss. and Mobile Ala., to points in Arkansas and the rates on fertilizer products (commercial fertilizer) in carloads from Little Rock, Ark., to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri and Mississippi rates were not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

He found also that the proposed rates on nitrate of soda, in carloads, from New Orleans and sub points to points in Arkansas and Oklahoma were not justified. He suggests that the suspended schedules be ordered canceled and the proceedings discontinued.

MAGNESITE DUTY RAISED FIFTY P. C. BY COOLIDGE

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12—President Coolidge has issued a proclamation increasing the tariff duty on magnesite by 50 per cent. This was done in accord with the facts which were presented in the report of the tariff commission which were submitted to the President when he was in the Black Hills last summer.

The tariff duty on caustic calcined magnesite was increased from 5/8 of 1 cent per pound to 15/16 of 1 cent per pound while the duty on crude magnesite was increased from 5/16 of 1 cent per pound to 15/32 of 1 cent per pound.

TARTARIC ACID CASE BEFORE COMMISSION

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16—The Tariff Commission now has before it the statement of information in the case of tartaric acid and cream of tartar. When it has approved this statement a date will be set for a hearing in these cases. One of them

is being held up on account of the French tariff situation.

The Commission Advisory Board has three reports before it which are in final form to be presented to the Commission, when the Board has approved them, following which they can be sent to the President. These include the report of barium carbonate, edible gelatin and sodium silicofluoride. The Board also has before it now the glue report or statement of information which after approval will be sent to the Commission for a hearing date. All of the other chemical applications now pending in the Commission are in the hands of the Chemical Division and the reports are not completely written.

GELATIN PRODUCTION DROPS FIFTY PER CENT

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14—The Department of Commerce announces that the production of edible gelatin during the third quarter (July-September) of 1927 amounted to 2,497,100 pounds. Compared with a production of 5,054,500 pounds in the second quarter of 1927 and 2,401,200 pounds in the third quarter of 1926, a decrease of 50.6 per cent and an increase of 4 per cent, respectively, are shown.

Stocks on hand at the end of the third quarter of 1927 amounted to 7,296,600 pounds, representing a decrease of 21.3 per cent and an increase of 1.5 per cent, respectively as compared with 9,277,100 pounds at the end of the preceding quarter and 7,191,000 pounds at the end of the third quarter of 1926.

Cooper Nott Lansing, patent expert, Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., died at his home in Niagara Falls last week at the age of sixty. For many years he was that company's representative in Japan.

Skenandoa Rayon Corp., Utica, N. Y., is considering enlarging its mill, to include the erection of four new one-story units, to cost \$200,000 with equipment.

P. Samuel Rigney, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., is now in Europe. He will return about December 7.

SAYS RESEARCH SAVED MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO.

If the Merrimac Chemical Co. had not embarked in a broad program of research in 1921 the directors would be meeting now to sign papers of liquidation, Charles Belknap, vice president of the company, told the members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their luncheon on Tuesday. Mr. Belknap admitted that much of the increased revenue that has come to the company has not gone into its treasury, but, he added, "Where would we be now if we hadn't spent it for research?"

"Any company which does not adopt a policy of research in its business may as well set the date of its liquidation," said Mr. Belknap. "I believe that in research is the answer to a competition that is increasing every day. We find that it is our best weapon both for defense and offense."

All paints containing any lead color imported into New Zealand should have written conspicuously on the receptacle in capital letters of not less than twenty four points face measurement the words: "This paint contains lead," according to a cable from Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, Wellington.

TANNING INVESTIGATION (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16—Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has completed a survey of the tanning materials which comprised the examination of 523 samples of bark, 207 of woods, 86 of leaves and twigs and 37 of kinos—a total of 853 samples of plants and trees growing in different parts of Australia, according to a report from Consul Thomas H. Robinson, Melbourne, made public by the Department of Commerce.

Like many other investigations by the Australian Council, the Development and Migration Commission and similar official Australian bodies, the survey of the tanning materials in Australia was undertaken primarily to encourage home production and to decrease as far as possible the use of imported materials, the report states.

United States Torpedo Co., Fort Stockton, Tex., is said to have concluded arrangements for purchase of a tract of about 35 acres of land, to be used as a site for a new plant for the production of nitro-glycerin. The works will comprise a number of one-story units, to cost in excess of \$100,000, with equipment.

HANKOW WOOD OIL RISES DURING OCTOBER

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16—Total October exports of wood oil from China amounted to 8,377,985 pounds of which 5,620,615 pounds were shipped to the United States and 2,757,370 pounds to Europe, according to Consul General Frank P. Lockhart, Hankow. The estimated unsold stock on October 31, at Hankow was 500 tons. Information concerning stocks at Wanhien and Chanteh are not available.

The market price at Hankow opened on October 1, at 25.30 taels per picul, quoted in Shanghai taels, equivalent to \$0.116 per pound, declining to 24.25 taels per picul on the (\$0.112 per pound), strengthening steadily to 26 taels per picul on the 8th (\$0.120 per pound), then declining gradually to 25.50 taels per picul on the 15th (\$0.118 per pound), rising sharply to 26.40 taels per picul on the 17th (\$0.123 per pound), and further declining to 25.80 taels per picul on the 19th (\$0.120 per pound) with minor fluctuations thereafter and a strengthening undertone until the 31st when the market closed at 26.30 taels per picul (\$0.123 per pound.). Up river steamers on the Yangtze still continue to operate under great difficulties. Water level of the river is reported falling fast.

A debenture issue of 8 million florins for financing the nitrogen fixation projects of the Klocknerwerke and the Kali Industrie A. G. was recently offered on the Amsterdam market. The two concerns each own one half of the share capital of the Gesellschaft Stukstoff Victor, of Rauxel, which has been formed to exploit the Mont Cenis low pressure synthetic ammonia process, utilizing the waste coke oven gases as source of hydrogen. It is planned to commence production early in 1928 at the rate of 40 tons of anhydrous ammonia daily. A new factory will be erected near the Sondershausen potassium chloride plant of the Wintershall concern. The present plan is to manufacture a complete fertilizer to compete with the I. G.'s Nitrophoska.

The Klocknerwerke is increasing its capital 20,000,000 marks to 110,000,000 marks.

A recent cable from Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire, Sydney, states that chemical sales in general are low and that no material improvement is expected in the near future. The trade in lead arsenate and sulfur remains satisfactory. Importers and consumers of chemicals, however, are optimistic as to the coming season.

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[Markets & Prices]

Tin Salts Reduction Principal Movement This Week

Makers Lower Price to Conform With Cheaper Costs—Stocks Moving Well—Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar Easy and Lower—Acid Oxalic Very Firm—Mercury Firm—Copper Sulfate and Sal Ammoniac Quiet But Firm.

Advanced	
Chinawood oils, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Neatsfoot oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Lard oil, 1c lb	Red oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb
Linseed oil, .4c lb	Soya bean oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Declined	
Acid Tartaric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Stearine oleo, $\frac{5}{8}$ c lb
Cream of Tartar, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb	Tallow, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb
Olive oil, 10c gal	Tin, Bichloride, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb
Rapeseed oil, Jap., 1c to 2c lb	Tin, Crystals and Tetrachloride $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb

A reduction in the price of tin salts was the principal movement in the past week. This reduction was brought about by lower raw material costs and the movement of stocks in this article are up to the average. Easier trends are likewise noted in citric acid, tartaric acid and cream of tartar, with price reductions in the last two.

Otherwise the market is about the same. Alkali manufacturers are busy lining up contracts for the coming year and bookings are reported as up to expectations. Mercury continues strong on spot owing to a good consuming inquiry here and a maintenance of foreign markets. Stocks of acetic acid, particularly glacial are moving well as consumers are ordering in allotments before the cold weather sets in. Copper sulfate, barium chloride and sal ammoniac are quiet and in the same position as last week. Oxalic acid continues in its strong position with domestic output taxed to its capacity to meet the good consuming demand.

The intermediate market is devoid of developments as to price status but the market retains its strong appearance and sales are of a comfortable size. Interest is concentrated on paranitroaniline, but there is not much interest shown by consumers as there are no indications as to the future trend of the market. For the present prices are firm and there is no evidence of offerings below the official values. An advance in orthotoluidine is still probable, the ortho fractions are scarce and while para parts are in larger supply, factors have withdrawn quotations under the market prices and might also advance this market, in view of the general firm conditions.

Acid Acetic — Stocks are moving well. Competition is sharp but no

cutting for business is noted. Glacial is moving very well as consumers are stocking up before the arrival of cold weather.

Acid Citric — A seasonal slackening in demand is noted and movement is rather slow with prices easy. Current quotations are at 44c @45c lb.

Acid Oxalic — Market is very strong with maker operating to capacity to keep up with current orders. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Acid Tartaric — Market continues easy on a light demand. Importers now ask 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. on spot and domestic makers 36c lb.

Acetate of Lime — The movement of stocks is rather slow at the moment, but prices are holding up well along the line.

Copper Sulfate — No change is noted in the position over the week. The spot market is rather quiet with the market well maintained at \$5.00 100 lbs.

Ethyl Acetate — The schedule is being well maintained in all directions. There is a good movement and supplies are none too plentiful.

Cream of Tartar — Owing to the absence of consuming demand the market has eased off this week to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@26c lb. for imported and 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. for domestic.

Mercury — On spot the market continues quite strong and factors are having no trouble in getting \$129.00@\$132.00 flask. The primary position is equally strong and sellers do not look for any change in the trend.

Methanol — Demand is about routine at unchanged prices. In some directions sellers are having some difficulty in maintaining the scheduled levels.

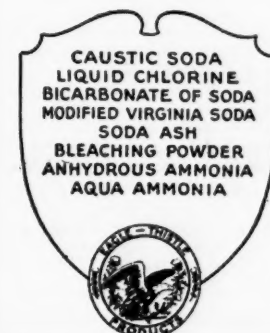
Tin Salts — Makers have reduced the schedule price with the lower raw material costs and now quote

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**CRUDES AND
INTERMEDIATES**

Aniline Oil — This market continues to present strong appearance and material is moving in the same, good-sized dimensions at full prices of 15¼c@16¼c lb.

Diamyl Phthalate — This market is not very lively and prices are placed at \$2.85@2.90 gal. in drums.

Diethyl Phthalate — Prices on this market have precipitated to 24c @25c gal. and continue to appear weak, owing to the absence of business.

Dimethylaniline — This market possesses strong surface conditions and a firm undertone as supplies move steadily into consuming channels at 30c@32c lb.

Nitrobenzene — This market also displays life and sizable lots are moving at rigidly firm prices of 10¼c@10½c lb.

Ortho-Nitrotoluene — The recent advance in the market is well held and strength is dominant in the market.

Ortho-toluidine — This market is strengthening and an advance would not be surprising, following the recent advance in quantity prices and to the growing shortage of ortho fractions of toluidine.

Para-Nitroaniline — This market is still unsettled but from the surface it does not seem that sellers are quoting below the established prices of 47c lb. for quantity on contract and 48c lb. for spot goods. Buyers are acting cautiously, as there are no present indications of the future disposition of the market.

OILS AND FATS

Chinawood oil is the center of interest in a week which has been characterized by easier conditions in practically all markets. Due to the burning of Hankow and other internal difficulties the price of wood oil has advanced. Most factors, however, do not expect these conditions to have any but a temporary effect upon the market, predicting a return to more normal prices within two or three weeks. As evidence of this, they point out the fact that previously, supplies of wood oil in this country have increased, rather than diminished, during the progress of a Chinese revolution. Increased prices at such a time, lead the Chinese to cut down on home consumption and export in large quantities.

Linseed oil has gone higher in sympathy with the Argentine market which has advanced considera-

bly. Neatsfoot oil alone, of the animal group, continues to advance appreciably, while continued scarcity of soya bean oil has lead to further advances in that commodity.

Cottonseed oil has maintained about the same price level in a somewhat easier market. Olive oil has declined considerably; lack of demand for tallow has brought a slight decrease in price; while palm oil remains unchanged.

Chinawood Oil — Prices have been quick to react to the recurrence of China's internal difficulties. Barrels New York are now quoted at 15¾c@16c lb., while tanks at the Coast are at 13½c@14c lb. Most factors expect a return to more normal prices within two or three weeks as the high prices will bring large quantities of the oil to this country.

Coconut Oil — Spot prices on Ceylon in tanks now range from 8¾c@9c lb. and the tank price on Manila at the Coast is 8½c@8¾c lb. All other grades are unchanged at quoted figures with routine demand.

Cottonseed Oil — Prices are practically unchanged since last quoted despite easier conditions in the market. Spot on Monday was quoted at 10.90 lb., while crude oil at the mills was at 9¼c@9½c lb. Quotations on futures, Nov.-Feb., ranged from 10.75 lb. to 10.90 lb.

Greases — Choice white has advanced slightly now being quoted at 10¾c@10½c lb., with other grades remaining unchanged.

Lard Oil — Elible prime alone remains unchanged, while other grades have advanced ½c@1c lb. Off prime is now quoted at 14c lb., extra at 13¾c lb., and extra No. 1 at 13c lb.

Linseed Oil — Prices are higher in sympathy with the Argentine market which has advanced recently. Demand, however, is still quiet. Spot price on raw oil in carlots is 10c lb., while five barrel lots are at 10.8c lb. Raw oil in tanks is quoted at 9.2. All these prices may be shaded 0.1c for quantity buyers.

Neatsfoot Oil — All grades but extra have advanced ½c lb. Twenty degree cold test is now quoted at 18¾c lb., pure at 16¾c lb. and CP at 18¾c lb.

Oleo Oil — No. 3 has advanced to 14½c lb., all other grades remaining unchanged at quoted figures.

Olive Oil — Both denatured and edible have declined considerably, the former being quoted at \$1.50@ \$1.65 gal. and the latter at \$2.00 gal. Quotations may be even lower, depending upon position. Fats con-

(Continued on page 708)

Importers of Shellac Announce Advance in Price

All Grades Advance 1c lb. Owing to Shortage—Buying Remains Quiet—Fish Scrap Fails to Hold Advance—Nitrate of Soda Dull—Tanning Material Dormant—Rosins Again Decline—Turpentine Also Weakens.

Advanced
Blood 15c unit
Bone Meal \$1.00 ton
Myrobalans JI \$1.50 ton

Myrobalans J2 \$1.00 ton
Shellac all grades 1c lb
Tankage N Y 15c unit

Declined
Rosin B.D. 15c 280 lbs
Rosin E.F.G.H.K.WG. 10c 280 lbs

Rosin I.M.N. 5c 280 lbs
Rosin WW, 25c 280 lbs

The shellac market furnished the outstanding feature of the week's industrial raw material market, with a price advance in all grades. The position of shellac is a strange one. Prior to the advance, competition was rife among the importers and shading of prices was both encouraged and evident. The primary market is short in supplies and local supplies are none too plentiful, and consequently the price advance, but there is very little interest shown on behalf of the consumers.

The remainder of the industrial raw material products are similarly quiet and have not been featured with many price changes. Fertilizer chemicals have fluctuated somewhat during the week, dried blood and tankage are higher in New York owing to the scanty supplies, nitrate of soda is exceedingly dull but as yet there have been no diversions from the established prices, sulfate of ammonia is rather strong, foreign bone meal is a trifle higher and fish scrap has been reduced. Consumers of fish scrap refused to yield to the recent advance and the price returned to its former level. Buyers are still refraining but as the fishing has been suspended and there is very little material for sale, it is not thought that any further declines will take place.

Tanning materials are dull and featureless. Myrobalans, mangrove bark, logwood and sumac are the only items displaying any particular life. Valonia and divi-divi are on a nominal basis and practically stationary. The action of the Turkish Government is responsible for the former, goods ordered to arrive in August have not arrived as yet, and local sellers have withdrawn their quotations. The rosin market again declined and it is apparent that buyers have full control of the market. Turpentine is also lower.

Albumen — Albumens are quiet, prices are unchanged at 83c@87c lb. for egg edible and 78c@83c lb. for technical. Buyers are showing little interest and the primary markets are in the same strong position.

Bees Wax — This market is again quiet but no changes have been

made in the price schedules and nor are there any low quotations heard. White refined is 56c@58c lb., yellow is 41c@42c lb. and crude remains at 37c@39c lb.

Blood — This market has now advanced to \$4.90 unit in New York and is the result of a further shortage in supplies for fertilizer usage. Chicago and South American prices are unaltered.

Bone Meal — This market has strengthened and it is now impossible to buy at \$30.00 ton. The market now ranges \$31.00@\$37.00, the former price, representing the asking figure for foreign meal.

Chestnut — Prices for all grades

are firm and unchanged with business proceeding at a normal rate.

Dextrin — While an advance has been expected in the market for corn dextrin sellers have evidently abandoned the idea and quote the same price of \$3.72 100 lbs. in carloads.

Divi-Divi — This market is entirely nominal, there are neither offerings, shipments nor sales.

Fish Scrap — The market failed to hold to the recent advance and is again placed at \$5.50 unit. Consumers did not react to the advance and are doing very little at these prices but it is not likely that there will be any further price changes.

Rosin — Current prices at New York ex-dock are: B,D, \$8.45@ \$8.50; E,F,G,H, \$8.40@\$8.50; I,K, \$8.50; M, \$8.70; N, \$9.10; WG, \$10.40; WW, \$11.75.

Shellac — This market has been advanced 1c lb. on all grades making T. N. 49c@50c lb., superfine 53c@54c lb., garnet 50c@51c lb. and bone dry 56c@59c lb.

Tankage — Ground tankage has been advanced in New York to \$5.00 unit but the Chicago and S. A. bases are selling on the same basis.

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Our own collecting stations in Africa assure original quality. Scientific handling and refining produce a final product of known reliability.

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**GENERAL DYESTUFF
CORPORATION**

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga. Nov. 14, 1927—Buying in the local turpentine market continued very moderate and the price again weakened, as closing sales were made at 43½¢@43¾¢ gallon. There are no indications of an advance in price for the coming week but the general belief is that current quotations will hold. Mild weather still prevails and producers are still chipping trees but due to the low price return, they are probably operating at a loss, surely the lesson learned from this year's low prices will result in a curtailment of next year's production. Some sellers declare that turpentine bought now will show a profit six months hence. Receipts this week, 4289 barrels. Sales reported of 1,963 barrels, (Additional private transactions, probably 2,000 barrels), shipments this week 2,427 barrels. Present stocks 25,779 barrels.

The continued reluctance to buy has again forced the market downward. To-day's quotations are 25¢ lower on all grades than those offered last week and trading has been very poor excepting for Saturday when prices showed some indications of recovering. Buyers have full control of the market now and the coming week is not expected to show any material change but when production is suspended, it is customary for prices to rise and they will probably do so later on. Receipts of rosin this week were 16,013 barrels, sales reported of 6,719 barrels with sales on private terms totaling somewhat higher. Shipments were 11,406 barrels and Savannah stock 107,425 bbls.

Current prices: X, WW, \$9.75 WG, \$8.75; N, \$7.30@7.40; M, \$6.75@6.80; K, \$6.60@6.70; I, \$6.50@6.60; H, G, F, E, \$6.50@6.55; D, B, \$6.50.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Turpentine firm at 43¼¢ after a week of softness and present stocks amounting to 30,765 barrels. Rosin prices, X, WW, \$10.00; WG, \$9.00; N, \$7.40; M, \$6.50; K, \$6.70; I, \$6.60; H, G, F, E, \$6.55; D, B, \$6.50. Rosin stocks 103,348 barrels.

OILS AND FATS

(Continued from page 706)
tinues practically unchanged at 9¾¢ @10¢ lb.

Soya Bean Oil — A continually growing scarcity has led to further advances in price. New York barrel price on crude is now 12¼¢@12½¢ lb., while refined is at 13¼¢ lb.

Tallow — A lack of demand has led to a decline in price of extra loose, it now being quoted at 8¾¢ lb. Edible remains unchanged.

JAPAN SUBSIDIZES SEVEN NEW DYES

In accordance with an imperial Japanese ordinance of August 1, 1927, seven new kinds of dyes are added to the list of those entitled to receive assistance under the law enacted in 1925 designed to encourage the Japanese dye manufacturing industry. The complete list of dyes now entitled to subsidy is as follows:

Victoria Blue, Magenta, Rhodamine, Auramine, Direct Fast Black, Direct Black B. H., Direct Copper Blue, Direct Blue 6 B., Direct Fast Scarlet, Direct Violet, Acid Fast Black, Acid Fast Blue, Quinoline Yellow, Wool Green S, Acid Violet, Chrome Black F., Carbazol Vat Blue, Anthraquinone Vat Blue, Betahydroxynaphthoic-Acid-Anilide, Rhodamine 6 G., Crystal Violet, Direct Claret, Direct Brown M., Stilben Yellow, Carbonil Orange, Ponceau 3 X.

During September buyers were active in the copal gum market and as a result stocks decreased considerably reports Consul David McK. Key, Antwerp, Belgium. Simultaneous with the increased demand for gum copal there was a decrease in the volume of arrivals. As a consequence of these factors the general tendency of the market is strong and price levels were firm. Prices ranged from 325 to 360 francs per 100 kilos according to quality. Arrivals were very small and totaled only 279 tons, as compared to the usual monthly average of around 1,600 tons.

A commission of persons interested in the fertilizer business recently petitioned the Chilean Government to consider a plan for imposing a tax on importations of fertilizer into Chile reports Ambassador Wm. Miller Collier, Santiago. The Minister of Finance promised to study their petition.

Alleged misbranding of paint products will be considered at a hearing to be held by the Federal Trade Commission in the matter of the Con-Ferro Paint and Varnish Co., St. Louis, at St. Louis, Nov. 21. This will be a continuation of a hearing held in Washington last month.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, is closing negotiations for the purchase of 30 acres of land at Los Angeles, Cal., for a new plant for the manufacture of plate glass, reported to cost in excess of \$500,000, with machinery.

Barrett Announces New Ammonia Shipping Plan

Buyers Will Have Advantage of 1c Per Pound In Ordering From Basic Stock Points—New Price is 13½c Delivered in Most Middle Atlantic States—Prices Will be Quoted F. O. B. Destinations.

In announcing its new schedule of prices for anhydrous ammonia for 1928, Barrett Company is introducing a new system of price determination and distribution.

Under this new system sales will be made in the following manner:—

A State-wide delivered price has been made for each State, (excepting California, Washington & Oregon) which price applies when anhydrous ammonia is shipped from a basic points have been established at Syracuse, Boston, New York, Newark, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago. The only exception to the above is where a consumer is located at one of the seven basic stock points, in which case Barrett will deliver to the buyer's door in these cities at the State-wide price and empty cylinders are called for credit without charge.

Local stock points have also been established, as listed in the price schedule below. At these points the consumer can secure prompt delivery to their door, and empty cylinders are called for, for which a premium of one cent per pound is charged over that city's state price is charged. In case of urgency should a buyer near a local stock point desire shipment from that point instead of a basic point, such shipment can be secured at a premium of one cent per pound, delivered to the railroad station at the local stock point.

In all cases, cylinders are returnable for credit without charge.

The schedule of 1928 prices are quoted below:—state distribution prevails in Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island at 13½c lb. Local stock points at New Haven, Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic City, Buffalo, Harrisburg and Providence sell f. o. b. the above points, 1c lb. additional.

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, (East of longitude 90°), Virginia, W. Virginia and Wisconsin at 14½c lb. Local stock points at Indianapolis, Evansville, Louisville, Detroit, Norfolk and Richmond sell f. o. b. these points, 1c lb. additional.

Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri (West of longitude 93°) and North Carolina at 15½c lb. Local stock points at Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Wilmington N. C. sell f. o. b. these points, 1c lb. additional.

Nebraska (East of 96°), South Carolina and Tennessee at 16c lb.

Local stock points at Omaha, Columbia, S. C., Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville sell f. o. b. these points, 1c lb. additional.

Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi at 16½c lb. Local stock points at Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta and Savannah sell f. o. b. these points 1c lb. additional.

Arkansas and Florida at 17c lb. Local stock points at Little Rock, Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa sell f. o. b. these points 1c lb. additional.

Kansas (West of 96° longitude), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas (East of 101 longitude) at 18c lb. F. o. b. Wichita, Arkansas City, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Dallas, 1c lb. additional.

Texas (West of 101° longitude) at 19½c lb. 1c lb. additional f. o. b. El Paso.

Colorado at 20½c lb. 1c lb. additional f. o. b. Denver and Pueblo. New Mexico and Wyoming at 21½c lb. Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Montana at 22½c lb. 1c lb. additional in Phoenix, Seattle and Salt Lake

City. Los Angeles stock are available for shipment to Arizona at 16½c lb. f. o. b. Los Angeles; Seattle and Portland stocks are available for shipment to Idaho at 16c and 16½c lb. respectively from these points; San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco stocks for shipment to Nevada at 16c lb. f. o. b. these points and Seattle and San Francisco stocks for shipment to Utah at 17½c lb. and 18c lb. respectively f. o. b. these points.

The meeting of directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has been postponed until Nov. 21. It is expected that the board will take action at this meeting on the matter of passing along to du Pont stockholders part of the proceeds received by the General Motors dividends declared this week.

Calcium carbide exports from Japan during the first half of 1927 totaled 1,271 short tons as compared with 874 tons and 1,096 tons, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1926 and 1925.

Nandor Porges has been awarded the Sodium Nitrate Fellowship for research at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Reliable chemicals — dependable service — direct from the manufacturer

THE vast resources of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company permit every modern economy of chemical production and distribution. Industrial chemicals produced by this company are listed below:

Ethyl Alcohol; Pure, 95% and Denatured
Ethyl Alcohol; Absolute and Anhydrous
Methanol; Pure, 97%, 95%
Methyl Acetone
Ethyl Acetate; 99%-100% 85%-88%
Amyl Acetate; High Test and 85%-88%
Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate

Diethyl Phthalate
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Ansol ML
Ansol PR
Ether; Absolute and U. S. P.
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Lactate
Ethyl Oxalate
Diatol
Cotton Solutions

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Solvents

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(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl-Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcanization.

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

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High-boiling solvent in brush lacquers.

Methanol, Synthetic



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Peoria, Ill.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETS IN BOSTON

Recent developments in local anesthetics and chemical progress in the search for remedies for sleeping sickness, leprosy and malaria were described by Dr. E. H. Volwiler, chief chemist Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, in a lecture before the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society in Boston, Nov. 11.

Dr. Arthur D. Holmes, chairman of the section presided at the meeting which was preceded by a dinner in the Walker Memorial building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following the dinner, Professor Lyman C. Newell of Boston University spoke on "Interesting Chemical Experiences of Sabbatical Year."

Dr. Volwiler spoke on "Some Recent Chemical-Pharmaceutical Researches" in connection with development of modern medicinal agents. He also discussed the application of metals to medicine, the search for more complete knowledge of the vitamins.

M. O. Lamar of Worcester gave an illustrated lecture on "The Importance of Abrasives in Modern Life."

NEW CANADIAN MILL

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Ont. Nov. 10—Lake St. John Power & Paper Co.'s new paper mill, at Dolbeau, Que., is now nearing completion, and should be ready to produce paper by the end of the year. Wood operations have been carried on continuously and there are 40,000 cords of raw material waiting completion of the mill. The power line from the Duke Price power development, 35 miles distant, is also nearing completion. The output of the company for the next year has been contracted for.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., England, recently announced the payment of its first interim dividend of 3 per cent, plus tax, on the ordinary shares, for the year ending December 31, 1927, payable December 1. The company has an issued ordinary capital of £31,758,529, so that the interim dividend now announced will require £952,750 which is equivalent to about one-third of the available profit estimated at the time when the combine was formed last year.

Pratt & Lambert Co. has declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75c a share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.

EMPIRE-WIDE CHEMICAL COMBINE PLAN OF I. C. I.

Imperial Chemical Industries is understood to have completed negotiations for financial and technical collaboration with newly merged Australian and New Zealand chemical companies, according to "The Daily News Record." A technical commission is enroute to Australia to study possibilities of processes in which Imperial is interested.

Meanwhile, plans are being drawn for the erection of a factory for the production of artificial leather.

Foundation of an empire-wide chain by Imperial is foreshadowed, in the opinion of observers of recent movements. Holders of this belief bolster it by calling attention to the speech of Sir Alfred Mond at a meeting of the British Empire Industries Association last week, in the course of which he urged the establishment of the British Empire as one unit insofar as tariff is concerned.

Sir Alfred said that if the British Empire were one territory, for tariff purposes, it could "procure more than the American people ever dreamed of."

Scarcity of bromine during the World War led to the establishment of a plant in Tunis. After meeting with only a small degree of success, a French company elaborated a plan to exploit the salt lakes in the Crimea, and in 1917 six bromine towers were built. Due to political disturbances, operations were suspended shortly after the plant was finished and were not resumed until 1923-24. Abundance of raw material, existing plant equipment and the relatively high prices ruling for the products should make this operation an important potential supplier of bromine, magnesium chloride and magnesium carbonate. The high prices of chlorine delivered at the plant have been a heavy burden and plans are being considered to install an electrolytic chlorine plant on the premises.

Three Rivers Glass Co., Three Rivers, Tex., will soon begin the construction of a one-story addition to be equipped for laboratory service. It is expected to cost more than \$25,000.

Bar-Rusto Corp., Kansas City, Mo., has leased a local building for the operation of a rust-proofing plant, to operate under a special process. A department for chromium plating will be provided.

Iowa Soap Co., Burlington, Iowa, plans a new \$75,000, three-story addition to its factory.

D. OF A. CONSIDERS NEW STANDARDS FOR ROSIN

Hearings have just been held by the food, drug and insecticide administration, Dept. of Agriculture, to consider the proposed new standards for rosin.

Among those present were L. R. Potter, Columbia Naval Stores Co., Savannah, C. F. Speh, secretary and manager, Pine Institute of America, Jacksonville, and W. H. Crawford, chairman, Manufacturers Committee, National Paint, Oil, Varnish Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. G. Campbell, director of regulatory work of the department of agriculture, presided and in his opening remarks emphasized the interest of the department in protecting the integrity of the standards as established by the naval stores act.

The representatives of the producers of wood rosin, a product in which the red color predominates, presented their recommendations for a single new standard applicable to the gradings of wood rosin.

They urged that the new standard be designated "F Wood Rosin" inasmuch as wood rosin was originally graded by the inspectors in the South as "F" because of its great clearness and brilliancy, and also because this designation and grading has been followed by the trade generally.

It was recognized, however, that the present grade, established by the naval stores act, represents a color value quite different in kind and intensity from that of wood rosin. This led to an extended discussion of the possibility of confusion which might result from the adoption of the designation "F wood rosin."

Columbian Carbon Co. and subsidiaries, report for quarter ended September 30, 1927, net profit of \$446,008, equivalent to \$1.15 a share earned on 402,131 shares of no par stock. This compares with \$507,865, or \$1.26 a share in the preceding quarter and \$703,424, or \$1.75 a share in third quarter of 1926.

Net profit for first nine months of 1927, amounted to \$1,511,991, equal to \$3.75 a share, against \$2,087,184, or \$5.19 a share, in first nine months of previous year.

Professor J. C. McLennan, University of Toronto, has been awarded the medal of the Royal Society of England, for researches in spectroscopy and atomic physics. During the last two years Professor McLennan's researches have resulted in important discoveries regarding the composition of the upper atmosphere and helium gas.

POLISH RAYON GROWTH

The development of the rayon industry in Poland dates back to 1910, when the first factory was constructed in Tomaszow. This factory commenced operation in 1911 and its initial production consisted of rayon destined for Russian and Polish markets. Two other factories were constructed before the war, one at Myszkow and the other at Sochaczew.

After the war the Sochaczew factory was used for other purposes. The Myszkow factory, after having passed into the hands of a group of Belgian capitalists, was reorganized and began operations at the end of 1925, manufacturing rayon by the viscose process. The production of rayon in Poland during the past year amounted to 1,200,000 kilos, 30 per cent of which consisted of collodion rayon.

This production will probably increase in the near future, in view of the fact that additions are being made to the Tomaszow factory, which will double its capacity.

Norwegian whalers found whales plentiful in the South Seas during the season just closed meeting even some blue whales off South Georgia. The season's oil yield exceeded 550,000 casks, as compared with 482,000 last year. Oil prices, however, are lower.

GERMAN TARTARIC ACID FACTORY CHANGES HANDS

Chemische Fabrick vorm. Goldenberg Geromont & Cie. Wiesbaden, Germany, with a factory at Winkel, Rheingau is to be liquidated according to Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne, Frankfurt on Main. Two important offers were received by the management for the purchase of the tartaric acid quota of the firm. The Berlin Michael group made an offer to purchase the entire properties and agreed to re-opening of the plant for the manufacture of tartaric acid. The Michael offer was accepted, as the other offer made by Joh. A. Benckiser, Ludwigshafen, involved the closing of the Winkel plant and the transfer of its tartaric acid quota to Benckiser's plant.

An inquiry is being made by the Federal Trade Commission into the practice of certain American soap manufacturers in labeling and selling their products as of English manufacture, to determine whether there have been violations of the law against unfair competition.

Avon Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., will begin the construction of a new pulp and paper mill at Hantsport, N. S. It will have a capacity of 70 tons of newsprint per day.



THE SMALL order and the large order are as one with Solvay. Each receives the same careful routine of service; the same high quality of product; the same fair treatment of price, and the patronage of each is appreciated by the organization.

Solvay 58% Soda Ash Dense—Light Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash) Solvay 76% Caustic Soda Solid—Flake—Ground Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda Solvay Super Alkali Solvay Snowflake Crystals (Trademark Registered) Solvay Laundry Soda Solvay Cleansing Soda Solvay Tanners Alkali	Solvay Tanners Soda Solvay Calcium Chloride Solid—Flake—Liquid Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45% Solvay Sodium Nitrite Solvay Ammonium Chloride Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate Solvay Paradichlorobenzene Solvay Benzaldehyde Solvay Benzyl Chloride Solvay Liquid Chlorine
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Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and
Other Industrial Raw
Materials.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

Nov. 8 to 15

ACETONE—20 drs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Hamburg
ACIDS—Cresylic, 74 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals Corp., Rotterdam; Stearic, 500 bgs., K. Mandell & Co., Antwerp; Tartaric, 50 kegs, E. M. Javitz & Son, London; 325 drs., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam
ALCOHOL—Denatured, 93 drs., Virgin Island Prod Co., St. Croix
ALOES—36 cs., Selma Mercantile Corp., Curacao; 240 cs R. Desvernine, Curacao; 55 cs., De Sola Bros., & Pardo, Curacao; 84 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Aruba; 105 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao
AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 30 cks., J. C. Wiarda & Co., Glasgow; 20 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 272 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; Oxalate, 2 cks., American Bluefriesveem Inc., Hamburg
ANTIMONY—250 cs Botelho Bros Shanghai; 22 chests C. Hardy Inc., Hamburg; 990 cs., Stanley Fullwood, Tampico; Regulus, 1000 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 500 cs., D L Moss & Co., Hankow; 250 cs., D L Moss & Co., Shanghai; 250 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Corp, Hankow; 500 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Shanghai; 550 cs., Botelho Bros., Shanghai
ARSENIC—25 brls., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Antwerp; 70 drs., Ore & Chem Corp., Hamburg
BARYTES—250 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—2 cs., C. W. Leavitt & Co., & Co., Hankow
BLEACHING POWDER—75 cs., H. Kohnstamm Co., Liverpool
BONE MEAL—1103 bls., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam
BUTYL—Acetate, 375 drs Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
CAMPOR—Synthetic, 215 cs E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Co., Rotterdam; 100 cs., Schering & Glatz, Hamburg
CASEIN—300 bgs., Atterbury Bros Havre; 884 bgs., order, Buenos Aires; 280 bgs., Nat City Bank, Auckland; 223 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Bordeaux; 53 bgs., A Hurst & Co., Bordeaux
CHALK—550,000 kilos E. Fox Co., Dunkirk; 500,000 kilos, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Bank; 820 tons, J. W. Higman Co., Dunkirk, Dunkirk; Precipitated, 140 bgs., W. Schall & Co., London
CHEMICALS—4 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 10 brls Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 28 cs., Hoffmann La Roche Chem Co., Hamburg; 40 brls., Stanley Doggett, Rotterdam; 25 drs., The Goldschmidt, Rotterdam; 200 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen
CHROME OXIDE—8 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals Co., Hamburg
CINCHONIDINE—2 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam
CINCHONINE—13 cs., R. W. Greeff Co., Rotterdam
CINNABAR—1 cse., A. Hurst & Co., Leghorn
COLORS—36 cks., General Dyestuff Corp Rotterdam; 5 drs., L & R Organic Products Co., Hamburg; 19 cks., B. Bernard Inc., Rotterdam; 36 cks., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 3 cks., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 54 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 36 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 8 cks., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre
Bronze Powder, 7 cs., A. C. Rempert & Co., Hamburg; 17 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 5 cs., T D Downing & Co., Hamburg; 13 cs., J. E. Mandlik, Hamburg; 18 tins, H H Heinrich, Hamburg; 20 cs., Diamond Decoration Leaf Co., Antwerp; 40 cs Hurst & Co., Antwerp; 15 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 20 cs., T. Reissner, Bremen; 12 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 11 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; Earth, 15 cks., Scott L. Libby Corp., Rotterdam; 30 cks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Rotterdam; 15 cks., Wishnick Tumpeier Inc., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Stanley Doggett, Rotterdam; 40 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen; 100 cks., Heller & Merz, Bremen

CRESOL—27 kegs, Tar Acid Ref Co., Liverpool
DIVI DIVI—400 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao
EARTH—Sienna, 12 brls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Leghorn; 79 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Leghorn; 3085 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Larnaca; UMBER, 1079 bgs., C. K. Williams, Larnaca
EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Bremen; 350 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Bremen
ETHYL—Acetoacetate, 8 balloons Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1013 bgs., J. C. Andresen & Co., Buenos Aires; 3961 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 8100 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires; 1020 bgs., M. E. Clarendon & Son Co., Buenos Aires
FERRO—Manganese, 50 cs., Associated Metals & Minerals Co., Havre;
FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs. L A Salomon & Bro., London; 250 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Co., London
GELATIN—20 brls., 5 kegs, H. A. Sinclair Rotterdam; 75 kegs, H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., T W Dunn Co., Bremen; 10 cs., P. Puttmann, Bremen
GLUE—72 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Naples; 380 bgs., W E Miller, Havre; 40 bgs., G H Hemmel, London; 57 cs., T M Duche & Son Antwerp; 140 bls T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp; 98 bls., W E Miller, Antwerp; 1220 bgs., W. Neumann, Havre; 100 bgs., T Dunn Co., Bremen; 60 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 200 bgs., S Isaacs & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Rex & Reynolds, Bordeaux
GLYCERIN—40 drs., Parsons & Petit, Rotterdam; 40 drs., C. B. Peters Inc., Rotterdam; 82 drs., R. F. Matarazzo, Rio de Janeiro; 20 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—451 bgs., C E Pettinos, Colombo; 877 bgs., Nat City Bank, Marseilles; 273 bgs., Brown Bros., & Co., Marseilles; 542 bgs., Nat City Bank, Marseilles
GUMS—Arabic, 100 bgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Port Sudan; 350 bgs., E. M. Javitz & Son, Port Sudan; Copal, 70 bgs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 154 bgs., France, Campbell & Darling, Manila; 100 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Antwerp; 1025 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 141 bkts., Catz American Co., Macassar; 206 bkts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 24 bkts., Sino Java Handel, Macassar; 205 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 88 bkts., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Macassar; 200 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 19 bgs., J D Lewis, Antwerp; Damar, 100 cs Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 320 bgs., 53 cs., S. Winterbourne, Singapore; 192 bgs Brown Bros., & Co., Singapore; 128 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 50 cs 198 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 140 bgs., 50 cs Innes & Co., Singapore; El-emi, 133 cs., Nat Bank of Canada, Manila; 123 cs., W. Schall & Co., Manila; Kauri, 80 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 467 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 70 cs., G W S Patterson Co., Auckland; 65 cs S Winterbourne, Auckland; 250 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 125 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 81 cs., L C Gillespie & Son Auckland; 170 bgs., Stroock & Wittenborg, Auckland
IRON OXIDE—94 cks., J A McNulty, Liverpool; 14 cks., E. M. Waldo, Liverpool; 21 cks., E M & F Waldo, Liverpool; 10 cks., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool; 140 brls., C K Williams, Malaga; 160 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Malaga; 100 brls., C J Osborn, Malaga; 100 brls., Smith Chem & Color Co., Malaga
LITHOPONE—40 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 1254 cks., Benj. Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 80 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam; 650 cks., Benj Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 25 cks., African Metals Corp Antwerp
MAGNESITE—Calcined, 780 bgs., Innis

Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 157 brls., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; 12 brls., Magnesite Mining & Mfg Co., La Guaira; 400 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Antwerp
METHANOL—218 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
OCHRE—186 cks., C K Williams Co., Marseilles; 100 cks., J. Lee Smith Co., Marseilles; 40 cks., Wishnick Tumpeier Co., Marseilles; 76 cks., 725 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 345 cks Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 74 cks., J. Lee Smith Co., Marseilles
OILS—Coconut, 1166 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; Cod, 350 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 200 drs., Mitsui & Co., Yokohama; Codliver, 150 brls., McKesson & Robbins, Bergen; 100 brls., United Feed Co., Bergen; 50 brls., E. J. Barry, Rotterdam; 75 brls., Lanman & Kemp, Bergen; 25 brls., Magnus Mabée & Reynard, Bergen; 50 brls., Burroughs Welcome Co., Bergen; 100 brls., United Feed Co., Bergen; 50 brls., E J Barry, Rotterdam; 75 brls., Lanman & Kemp, Bergen; 25 brls., Magnus Mabée & Reynard, Bergen; 50 brls., Burroughs Welcome Co., Bergen; 100 brls., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Bergen; 50 brls., W Benkert Co., Bergen; 100 brls., P R Dreyer, Bergen; 100 cks., 50 brls., E M Javitz & Sons, Bergen; 40 cs 20 brls., C L Huis-king, Bergen; 100 cks., E M Javitz & Son, Oslo; Olive, 150 cs., Salvatore Esposito & Bro., Genoa; 125 cs., Cellas Inc., Genoa; 150 cs., Leghorn Trdg Co., Marseilles; 30 cks., Maurel & Duncan, Marseilles; 50 cs., Fiske & Brown, Marseilles; 30 cs., V. Quartara, Genoa; 200 cs., La Montagne Inc. Southampton; 255 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., G Sasso & Co., Genoa; 1000 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; Palm, 446 brls., Indies Products Co., Port Swettenham; 150 brls., Indies Products Co., Belawan 150 cks., Cie Francaise De Afrique, Occidentale, Port Harcourt; 160 cks., G B Ollivant & Co., Port Harcourt; 1372 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Port Harcourt; 343 drs., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Port Harcourt; 200 drs., African Trdg Co., Warri; 402 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Warri; 358 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Koko; 82 cks., G B Ollivant & Co., Cotonou; 19 cks., Wishnick Tumpeier Inc., Grand Bas-sam; 242 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 400 cks., Niger Co., Port Harcourt; 1,019,200 lbs., Niger Co., Burutu; 409 cks., W & A Leaman, Liverpool; Palm Kernel, 221 tons, J Bibby & Sons, Liverpool; Rapeseed, 350 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 75 drs., Kongo Shok-wai, Osaka; 45 drs., I R Boody, Rotterdam; 379 drs., Mitsui & Co., Osaka; 400 drs., W R Grace & Co., Osaka; 325 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 301 tons Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; 100 drs., W R Grace, Osaka; 300 drs Mitsui & Co., Osaka; Sesame, 297 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Oslo; Sperm, 30 brls., R Badcock & Co., Glasgow; 100 brls., National Oil Products Co., Glasgow; Sulfur, 700 tons, Palmolive Co., Bari; 100 brls., Smith Weihman Oil Co., Piraeus; 100 drs., J B Dewsnap & Co., Piraeus; 100 brls J B Dewsnap & Co., Piraeus; 150 brls., Leghorn Trdg Co., Leghorn
PHENYLDIMETHYL—50 cks., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam
PHENOL—5 cs., Tar Acid Refining Co., Liverpool
POTASSIUM SALTS—Alum, 150 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Carbonate, 36 cks., Parsons & Petit, Bremen; 29 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 2000 kegs, Monmouth Chemical Corp., Hamburg; Cyanide, 21 drs., Blad-iac Co., Antwerp; Muriate, 5430 bgs., American Agric & Chemical Co., Barcelona; 1488 bgs., N V Potash Export My., Antwerp; Nitrate, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 229 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
QUICKSILVER—35 flasks, Haas Bros., Vera Cruz; 29 flasks, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz; 12 flasks, Haas Bros., Tampico
QUINIDINE—7 cs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

ROSIN—14 brls., Arabol Mfg Co., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—68 cks., Monmouth Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 60 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

SHELLAC—225 bgs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 25 cs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., E. E. Androvette, Calcutta; 300 bgs., Maclac Co., Calcutta; 300 cs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., London; 100 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; **Seedlac**, 926 bgs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate, 35 cks A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Bifluoride**, 10 cks Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Bisulfide**, 50 drs Innis Speiden & Co., Antwerp; **Cyanide**, 1000 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co Rotterdam; **Hydro-sulfite**, 70 drs., E. Ritter, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 8184 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; 61,787 bgs., Anglo Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Co., Tocopilla; 1745 bgs., R W Greeff & Co., Skien; 13, 216 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 10,755 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; **Phosphate**, 180 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co Rotterdam; **Phosphate Dibasic**, 524 cks., Rodhia Chem Co Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, 37 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Silico Fluoride**, 40 cks., Superfos Co., Oslo; 157 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 20 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Uranate**, 53 brls., African Metals Corp., Antwerp; 15 cs., African Metal Co., Antwerp

SPAR—Heavy, 400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

STRONTIUM—Nitrate, 82 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam

TALC—10 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Leghorn; 800 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 800 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux; 700 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 350 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux; 700 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 900 bgs., C B Chrystal Co., Bordeaux

TAPIOCA—Flake, 318 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; **Flour**, 7972 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; 538 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Batavia; **Pearl**, 165 bgs Catz American Co., Batavia; 515 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya; **Seed**, 313 bgs., Stein Hall & Co., Sourabaya

TARTAR—352 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam; 580 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Piraeus; 54 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 801 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 700 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 521 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 2486 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 300 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—8 brls., Kentler Bros., Antwerp

VEGETABLE BLACK—40 cks R W Greeff & Co., Antwerp

WAX—50 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; **Bees**, 26 bgs., Cecilio Paez & Sons, Tampico; 29 bgs., F C Luthe & Co., Tampico; 29 bgs., F C Luthe & Co., Tampico; 15 bgs., K Mandell & Co., Tampico; 359 bgs., Cie Francaise de Afrique, Conakry; 229 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Conakry; **Candelilla**, 107 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Tampico; **Mineral**, 80 bgs., Schliemann Co., Hamburg

WHITING—3000 bgs., Scott L Libby Corp Havre; 1000 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 1000 bgs., Stanley Doggett Inc., Antwerp; 5500 bgs., Taintor Trdg Co., Dunkirk; 1015 bgs., Copey Fils, Dunkirk; 900 bgs., Stanley Doggett, Havre; 2900 bgs., Scot L Libby Corp, Havre; 300 brls., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 1100 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 801 bgs., Coupey Fils, Dunkirk

WOODFLOUR—400 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., State Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., State Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 800 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 177 bgs., E M Sergeant & Co., Oslo; 5176 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo

WOOL GREASE—100 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen

ZINC—Ammonium Chloride, 27 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; **Oxide**, 10 cks., Yardley & Co., London

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Nov 2 to Nov 9

ACIDS—Cresylic, 66 drums, order, Hamburg

ANTIMONY—50 cases, order, Hamburg

BARYTES—Crude, 4,086,203 kilos, order, Antwerp

BRONZE POWDER—5 cases, B. Biswanger & Co., Hamburg

CAUSTIC SODA—50 drs., order, Hamburg

GUMS—Sandarac, 16 bls, order, Casablanca

LINEED—35,652 bags, L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Ayres

LOGWOOD—1575 tons, order, St. Marc

OCHRE—40 casks, Corn Exchange National Bank, Marseilles, 75 casks, J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles

OILS—Olive, 500 cases, order, Leghorn; 60 cases, Kurtz Bros., Genoa; **Palm**, 80 casks, order, Hamburg; **Palm Kernel**, 89 casks, African & Eastern Trdg Co., Inc., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—33 casks, order, Hamburg

SHELLAC—65 bags, order, Hamburg; 250 bags, order, Hamburg

TITANIUM—Oxide, 8 casks, Koons Wil-son & Co., Hamburg

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

November 4 to 10

BLOOD—Dried, 365 bags, 55,159 lbs., H. J. Baker & Bro., West Keene, Montevideo

BONE MEAL—1760 bgs, 220,000 lbs., J. H. Cottman & Co., West Keene, Montevideo

BONES, LOOSE, MANUFACTURING—100,000 lbs American Agricultural Chemical Co., West Keene, Montevideo; 378,949 lbs., American Agricultural Chemical Co., West Keene, Montevideo

CHEMICALS—1,000 bags, Paul Uhlich, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

CRYOLITE—64 casks, 48,180 lbs., Anglo-South American Trust Co., Winona, Marseilles

IRON ORE—20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Svealand, Cruz Grande

IRON ORE—20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Svealand, Cruz Grande

LOGWOOD—900 tons, J. S. Young Co., schooner Purnell T. White, St. Marc

MANGANESE ORE—7,604 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Serenitas, Poti

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Cassimir, Puerto Tarafa

OIL—Olive, 73 cases, William H. Masson, Winona, Leghorn; **Palm Kernel**, 50 bbls William H. Masson, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

PAINT—Dry, 6 bbls., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mortonian, London

POTASH—Perchlorate, 250 bbls., 81,897 lbs Ch. Hardy, Inc., New York, Independence Hall, Havre

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3189 bags, 758,822 lbs., Tannin Corp., West Keene, Montevideo

SEED—Rape, 150 bags, F H Shallus Co., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; **Sunflower**, 5650 bags 66,000 lbs., William H. Masson, West Keene, Montevideo; 270 bags, 22,000 lbs., F H Shallus Co., West Keene, Montevideo

TANKAGE—1388 bags, 200,000 lbs., Swift & Co., West Keene, Montevideo

ZINC SULFATE—17 bbls., F H Shallus Co., Burgerdijk, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Nov 4 to 11

BONE MEAL—1745 sacks, order, Bremen

GUM—Chicle, 172 bags, Wm. Wrigley Vera Cruz

MINERAL WATER—206 cases, order, Havre

POTASH—Muriate, 1000 sacks, order, Antwerp

SPONGES—40 bales J. E. Bernard, Havana

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Nov. 5 to 12

ACETATE—Chromium, 1 cs., order, Hamburg

AMMONIUM—45 bbls., 50 cks order, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 5 bbls., order, Hamburg

ANILINE COLOR—6 drs., Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool

ARSENIC—75 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg

BARIUM—Nitrate, 58 bbls Seaboard Natl Bk Hamburg

CHLORIDE—Magnesium, 222 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

GLAUBER SALTS—1250 bgs., order, Hamburg

POTASH—25 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 20 cs., Phillip Bros., Gothenburg; 77 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 194 drs., order, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 21 cks., order, Hamburg; **Perchlorate**, 15 cs., order, Gothenburg

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Electrolyte, 10 carboys, Oct 4, Kingston; **Muriatic**, 30 carboys, Oct. 4, Cartagena; 40 carboys, Oct. 15, Trinidad; **Sulfuric**, 6 carboys, Oct. 13, Santos; 10 carboys, Oct. 19, Rio de Janeiro; **AMMO PHOS**—26880 bgs., Oct. 25, Yokohama

AMMONIUM—Anhydrous, 11 cysls, Oct. 4, Pto Colombia

CALCIUM—Carbide, 100 drs Oct. 24, Maracaibo; 100 drs., Oct. 24, La Guaira; 650 drs., Oct 7, Maracaibo; 300 drs., Oct. 7, La Guaira; 12 cs., Oct. 4, Panama

CASEIN—66 kgs., Oct 4, Constantinople

COLORS—7 drs., Oct. 24, Maracaibo; 17 bbls Oct 25, Kobe; 68 drs., 20 kgs., Oct. 26, Kobe; 68 drs., 20 Kgs., Oct. 26, Hong Kong; 44 drs., Oct. 26, Kobe; 2518 kgs., Oct. 26, Shanghai; 13 cs., Oct. 4, Guayaquil

EARTH—Infusorial, 3 bgs., Oct 20, Rio de Janeiro

FORMALDEHYDE—3 bls., Oct 4, Annat-to Bay; 2 brls., Oct 15, Trinidad

INDIGO PASTE—1432 cs., 449 kgs., Oct. 26, Shanghai

OILS—Mirbane, 5 cs., Oct 4, Cartagena; **Rosin**, 2 drs., Oct 3, Genoa

IRON—Sulfate, 6 drs., Oct. 4, La Union

ROSIN—50 bbls., Oct 26, Paranagua

SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 20 bls., Oct. 17, Gibraltar; **Bicarbonate**, 24 kgs., Oct. 26, Singapore; 20 kgs., Oct. 4, Pto Colombia; **Caustic**, 1500 drs., Oct. 20, Santos; **Cyanide**, 10 cs., Oct 25, Kobe; **Hyposulfite**, 3 kgs., Oct 4, Panama; **Phosphate**, 60 kgs., Oct 4, Cartagena

TALC—4 cs., Oct 21, Sierra Leone


ULTRAMARINE BLUE—2 cs., Oct 26, Paranagua; 20 cs., Oct 4, Cartagena

WAX—Spermacetti, 10 cs., Oct 3, Genoa


ZINC—Oxide, 24 cs., Oct 4, Pto Colombia; **Sulfate**, 17 bgs., Oct 4, Bourgas

BALSAM—12 cs., Sept. 23, London; **Peru**, 1 cse., Oct. 7, Genoa; **Tolu**, 1 cse., Oct. 7, Genoa;

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NEW ARTIFICIAL RESIN

An artificial resin named "Neoresit" is now being produced by the firm of August Nowack A. C. of Bautzen, Germany, reports Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. It is claimed that the product which is a phenol-formaldehyde condensation product, possesses unusual physical, electrical and mechanical properties.

During the course of experiments an enamel lacquer was discovered which was found to be especially adapted to use on metal surfaces. The manufacturing company claims that "Neoresit" enamel lacquer is superior to the usual market metal lacquers in that it imparts a finish similar to enamel.

The lacquer is said to be fast to light, resistant to acids, weather, water, gasoline, benzol and alcohol. The mechanical properties recommend its use generally.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made public a proposed report in which Examiner Martin J. Fisher recommends a finding that the present rates on rosin and turpentine from producing points in Florida to destinations in Eastern States are unreasonable and unduly prejudicial.

The examiner's report suggests a reasonable and non-prejudicial basis of rates to be prescribed for the future and states that reparation on past shipments should be awarded to Gillican-Chipley Co., of New Orleans, and other complainants in Docket No. 19342.

The satisfactory position of the Swiss chemical industry is revealed by the maintenance of dividends for the year 1925/26 in the following instances:—Sandoz, 25 per cent; Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 15 per cent; Durand and Huguenin, 12 per cent; Lonza Electro-chemical Works, 7 per cent. The F. Hoffmann La Roche A. G. has increased its dividend from 20 per cent last year to 22½ per cent this year.

Kentucky Oxygen-Hydrogen Co., Louisville, Ky., is said to be planning the erection of a new one-story plant at Nashville, Tenn., for the production of commercial oxygen, equipped for an initial output of about 1,000,000 cu. ft. of oxygen per month, reported to cost in excess of \$75,000, with machinery.

Michigan Carton Co., Battle Creek, Mich., manufacturer of paper boxes, cartons, etc., is having plans completed for a new two-story addition, estimated to cost about \$20,000, with equipment.

ANNUAL GLUE PRODUCTION

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14—The Department of Commerce announces that production of glues of animal origin during third quarter (July-September) of 1927 aggregated 23,100,000 pounds of which amount 13,101,000 pounds was contributed by hide glue, 1,700,600 pounds by extracted bone glue, and 8,298,500 pounds by other bone glue. Compared with a total production of 24,180,000 pounds in the second quarter of 1927 and 20,364,100 pounds in the third quarter of 1926, a decrease of 4.5 per cent and an increase of 13.4 per cent, respectively, are shown.

Stocks on hand at the end of the third quarter of 1927 amounted to 22,692,400 pounds of hide glue and 10,370,500 pounds of bone glue, a total of 33,062,900 pounds, representing decreases of 8.5 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively, as compared with total stocks on hand of 36,124,400 pounds at the end of the preceding quarter and 36,674,800 pounds at the end of the third quarter of 1926.

Following alleged failure to maintain adequate records as required by the State Alcohol Permit Board in Harrisburg, Crystal Soap and Chemical Co., Philadelphia, was cited last week to appear before the board on November 22, to show cause why their license should not be revoked.

The soap company, it is alleged, failed to keep correct records of the disposition and receipt of alcohol from February last to September.

In connection with the exchange of securities effected not long ago between Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, and the Rio Tinto Co., the former corporation is contemplating various big improvements at Curtis Bay, including construction of a sintering plant.

Further attempts, by way of tax reduction, are being made to stimulate the Sicilian sulfur industry. All taxes, direct and indirect, are being reduced by 20-30 per cent, and the Bank of Sicily, has been instructed to grant further credits to the mining industry of the country.

Charles W. Cuno has resigned his position at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and will be at Göttingen, Germany, for the coming year as guest professor lecturing on "American Practice in Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy."

S. O. S. Co., San Francisco, has been chartered under the laws of Delaware to manufacture soap.

HENDERSON COMMENTS ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER

"Under the most favorable conditions it would be years before synthetic rubber could become a serious competitor of the rubber we now use."

This was the answer of Frank R. Henderson, president of the Rubber Exchange of New York, according to the "Journal of Commerce", when asked to comment on the recent cable from Berlin to the effect that a new artificial rubber was soon to be placed upon the market.

"Assuming that a new catalyzer has been found that simplifies the uniting of the elements of rubber which exist in coal tar, as Dr. A. von Weinberg announces, it is still a long step to producing a synthetic rubber which will meet the exacting tests that the largest users of latex, the tire manufacturers, now demand of the natural product," Mr. Henderson declared.

"Even when a complete and commercially practicable process has been devised it will still take years of further experimenting and perfecting before the synthetic product reaches a stage to compare favorably in resiliency and durability with the supply which nature furnishes," he continued.

Another German artificial silk company has come into existence with the organization at Freiburg by several German industrialists of the German Acetate Rayon Co., Rhodiaseta, capitalized at 3,000,000 marks.

Among the organizers are Dr. Thyssen, Muelheim; D. Silverberg, Duisburg; Director Pott, Essen and Director Baumgartner, Berlin.

Immediate reconstruction of the former chemical plant at Freiburg is contemplated and the company hopes to begin production next March.

The association which represents the majority of the chemical manufacturers of Czecho-Slovakia, has concluded a trade and price agreement with the organizations representing the domestic glass, paper, leather and textile manufacturing industries for the purpose of avoiding competition among the suppliers of chemicals and of competing better with imported chemicals.

Los Angeles Finch Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, is said to have authorized preliminary plans for the rebuilding of the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated in excess of \$75,000.

Heller & Merz Co., Boston, reports surplus of \$205,060 as of Dec. 31, 1926 which compares with \$326,154 for the previous year.

BRAZIL FERTILIZERS

Imports of fertilizers into Santos, Brazil during 1924 and 1925 were as follows: from Germany, 3,255 metric tons, valued at 1,333 contos, in 1924, compared with 8,538 metric tons, valued at 3,754 contos in 1925; Belgium, 1,207 metric tons, valued at 411 contos in 1924, compared with 1,192 metric tons, valued at 365 contos in 1925; Holland, 2,960 metric tons, valued at 841 contos in 1924, compared with 1,370 metric tons, valued at 317 contos in 1925. None was imported from the United States in 1924 but in 1925, 203 metric tons valued at 151 contos were imported from this country. Total amounts of chemical fertilizers imported through Santos in 1924 were 7,650 metric tons, valued at \$2,921,200, U. S. currency, compared with 11,664 metric tons, valued at \$5,507,600 in 1925.

Kuhlmann Chemical Co., Perenchies Chemical Co. and Dolfus Mieg, the latter manufacturing sewing threads, have acquired representation on the board of directors of the French branch of Borvis A. G., artificial silk makers, according to a report from Paris, to "The Daily News Record."

A. C. S. HOLDS MEETING AT UNIV. OF MARYLAND

In connection with the dedication of the new chemistry building, University of Maryland, an intersectional meeting of Virginia, Washington, Maryland, South Jersey, Delaware and Philadelphia sections, American Chemical Society, will be held at College Park, Maryland, Nov. 26. Dr. E. F. Smith, Provost Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, will be the principal speaker at the dedicatory exercises in the morning, while Dr. C. H. Herty, Chemical Foundation, will make the chief address at the dinner in the evening.

Sectional meetings of the society will be held in the afternoon at which time the members will attend the following group discussions: Physical and inorganic, organic and biological, Industrial and agricultural, and the section of chemical education.

United States Gypsum Company last week declared an extra dividend of one dollar on the common stock, with the regular quarterly of 40 cents, also the regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, all payable December 31 to holders of record December 15.



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Application date appears with each patent.

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Issued Nov. 11, 1927.

1,647,145.—Disazo Dye. J. P. Penny, Buffalo, assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York, Sept. 26, 1924.
1,647,162.—Dye Composition Containing Soluble Cottons Yellow G. H. Wenker, Hamburg, N. Y., assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Filed Nov. 6, 1925.
1,647,194.—Making Pellets, process and apparatus. R. W. Poindexter Jr. Los Angeles and H. J. Morgan, Walnut Park, Calif., assignors, California Cyanide Co., New York, Aug. 5, 1926.
1,647,214.—Insecticide from Shale Oil. D. T. Day, Washington, Mar. 7, 1925.
1,647,273.—Extracting Volatile Matter, apparatus. K. E. Clayton-Kennedy, New York, assignor American Hydrocarbon Co., May 26, 1926.
1,647,317.—Catalytic Reactions, apparatus. J. M. Selden, Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1920.
1,647,367.—Apparatus for Lifting Oils (gravity type). G. A. Kramer, Concord, Calif., assignor, Simplex Refining Co., San Francisco, July 6, 1925.
1,647,399.—Starch-Alkali Paint Remover. C. Ellis Montclair, N. J., assignor, Chad-eloid Chemical Co., New York, Mar. 29, 1923.
1,647,424.—Preventing Evaporation in petroleum systems. R. E. Wilson, Chicago, assignor, Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Md. Oct. 8, 1924.
1,647,426.—Recovering Lead Chloride from Sulphate by treatment with chloride so-

lution. W. Witter, Halle and P. Nehring, Brunswick, Germany, Apr. 20, 1927.
1,647,445.—Treating Oil with Aluminum Chloride. F. W. Hall, Port Arthur, Tex., assignor, The Texas Co., New York, Mar. 15, 1920.
1,647,446.—Collecting and Utilizing Aluminous Chloride. E. R. Wolcott, Los Angeles, assignor, The Texas Co., Sept. 7, 1920.
1,647,471.—Liquid Fuel. H. Plausar & P. Schroeder, Hamburg, Germany, assignors, L. W. Bates, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. Aug. 26, 1921.
1,647,459.—Obtaining Sweet Doctor Test with petroleum distillate by means of actinic rays. E. B. Miller, assignor, The Silica Gel Corp., Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1924.
1,647,528.—Treating Porous Articles in Molten Sulphur. W. H. Kobbe, New York, assignor, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. Oct. 27, 1924.
1,647,539.—Tannin Mordant Paste. S. Nusato, Los Angeles, Apr. 21, 1927.
1,647,629.—Distilling Oils to obtain gasoline. R. E. Humphreys, assignor, Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind. Mar. 31, 1922.
1,647,664.—Side Furnace Oil Still. R. A. Porterfield, Baltimore, assignor, Prudential Oil Corp., New York, Mar. 12, 1921.
1,647,666.—Paint Composition. A. Rogers, Brooklyn, Mar. 10, 1924.
1,647,676.—Concentrated Acetic Acid. E. von Retze, Konstanz Boden, assignor, Holzverkohlung—Industrie A. G. June 14, 1926.
1,647,764.—Regenerating Caustic Alkali Solutions. W. H. Allen, Detroit, Feb. 25, 1927.
1,647,937.—Creosote Preservative Composition. R. H. Schumacher, Long Beach, Calif. Feb. 15, 1923.
1,647,953.—Nitrobenzol for Treating Hides. R. Botson, Auderghem. Brussels, Belgium. May 21, 1927.

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Issued Oct 5 1927

275,652.—Varnishes and Polishing Preparations of resin type. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Dec. 15, 1925.
275,653.—Solvents for Cellulose Compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 15, 1925.
275,662.4.—Destructive Hydrogenation of Carbonaceous Materials. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Aug. 8, 1927.
275,670.—Destructive Hydrogenation of Carbonaceous Materials. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Aug. 9, 1927.
275,672.—Titanium, Cerium, Thorium and Tin Zirconium Oxide Pigments. J. Blumenfeld, London, Aug. 9, 1927.
275,695.—Filters with Sheet Filtering Materials. Shellmex Ltd., and J. Lawson London, April 9, 1926.
1:3-Di(4'-Alkyloxyphenylamino) Naphthalene and derivatives. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, May 12, 1926.
275,725.—Formaldehyde-Amine Condensation Products obtained in presence of acid. L. Light, Manchester, May 12, 1926.
275,772.—Paint Composition containing zinc or magnesium oxide. A. M. Sargent London and G. W. Crowe, Patras, Greece, July 9, 1926.
275,779.—Rotary Filters. E. J. Swettland, Hazleton, Pa. July 23, 1926.
275,785.—Electrolytic Apparatus. W. G. Allan, Toronto, Canada, Aug. 4, 1926.
275,788.—Self Setting and Hardening Product from Calcium Sulphate. R. Schoenhoeffer, Braunschweig, Germany, Aug. 5, 1926.
275,795.—Fibrous Plastic Compositions containing resins and textile fibers. H. Friedlander, Berlin, Aug. 18, 1926.
275,813.—Drying Varnishes made by action of Electric Discharge on Liquid or Vaporized Hydronaphthalenes. H. Beck-

er, Charlottenburg and Siemens & Halske A. G., Siemensstadt-Berlin, Germany. Sept. 29, 1926.

275,843.—Making Phosphate Manures. F. G. Liljenroth, Stockholm, Nov. 26, 1926.

275,862.—Purifying Rosin by means of phenol, etc. Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. Jan. 22, 1927.

275,884.—Continuous Treatment of Hydrocarbons with Sulphur Dioxide. Allgemeine Ges. fuer Chemische Industrie, Berlin, Mar. 2, 1927.

275,891.—Textile Sizes. J. F. King, New York, Mar. 14, 1927.

275,927.—Benzanthrone Derivatives. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 7, 1927.

275,928.—Bituminous Emulsions. Ruetgerswerke A. G. and L. Kahl, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Mar. 18, 1927.

275,943.—Lakes from Pigments obtained by treating primary, secondary and tertiary aromatic amines with complex acids or salts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. June 21, 1927.

275,945.—Anhydrous Metallic Chloride by admixture of substances adapted to render the oxide highly porous when heated. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. June 23, 1927.

275,952.—Solidifying Liquids on Cooling Drums. Appareils et Evaporateurs Kestner, Lille, France, July 19, 1927.

275,955.—Metallic Soap Used in Japan Coatings deposited electrically from an aqueous emulsion. W. P. Davey, Schneckstadt, N. Y. assignor, British Thomson-Houston Co., London, July 15, 1927.

275,960.—Coating with Emulsions on surface of solid by coagulation with electrolyte. C. Chislet, Schneckstadt, N. Y., assignor, British Thomson-Houston Co., London, July 26, 1927.

275,969.—Lacquers Comprising cellulose esters, dyes and complex acids or salts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 2, 1927.

275,983.—Catalytic Reactions in compartment apparatus. H. Harter, Wurzburg, Germany, Aug. 8, 1927.

275,991.—Large Crystalline Ammonium Chloride by extracting with hot water and acid, etc. Chemische Fabrik Gross-Weissandt Ges. and P. Seidler, Weissandt, Germany, Aug. 9, 1927.

275,995.—Urea and Thiourea Condensation Products with formaldehyde. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle, Aug. 10, 1927.

275,998.8.—Carbonizing Seaweed. G. J. B. Chamagne, Paris, Aug. 11, 1927.

576,001.—Destructive Hydrogenation. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 11, 1927.

276,007.—Destructive Hydrogenation of animal and vegetable oils. J. M. F. D. Florentin, A. J. Kling, Paris and C. Matignon, Bourg-la-Reine, France, May 26, 1926.

276,010.—Hydrogenation of Phenols in presence of metallic phenolates, etc. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vorm. E. Schering, Berlin, Aug. 11, 1927.

276,014.—Salts of Hydrofluosilicic as tanning agents. J. R. Geigy A. G., Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 12, 1927.

276,023.—Stable Preparations of Leuco Compounds of Vat Dyes. J. R. Geigy, A. G., Basle, Aug. 15, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued Oct. 6, 1927

446,659.—Horizontal Evaporator. E. Schlegel, Dresden, Germany, June 13, 1922.

446,862.—Purifying Gases with High Tension Current. A. Weigand, Mainz, Germany, Sept. 23, 1924.

446,863.—Barium Carbonate from heavy spar by treatment with carbon dioxide. Rhenania-Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G., Berlin, May 24, 1924.

446,865.—Purifying Lactic Acid by means of activated charcoal, etc. J. A. von Wuel-fing, Berlin, Feb. 4, 1925.

446,998.—Condensation Products from Urea or Urea Derivatives and Formaldehyde and accelerating reaction by means of acid salts. F. Pollak, Vienna, Oct. 29, 1921.

436,881.—Water-Soluble Condensation Products by action of benzyl chloride on naphthalene sulphonic acids. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Aug. 13, 1922.

446,866.—Iodine-Containing Organic Substance and other Products from Marine Algae. P. Gloess, Landerneau, Finistere, France, Sept. 4, 1923.

446,999.—Condensation Products by action of formaldehyde on products obtained by the reaction between aralkyl halogenoids and aromatic hydrocarbons. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 16, 1921.

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446,912.—Volatile Organic Compounds by catalytic action. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Aug. 19, 1924.

446,783.—Phenols and Cresols from such Coal Tar which contain phenols of all boiling points. Geslenskirchener Bergwerks A. G. and F. Schuetz, Gelsenkirchen, Germany. Sept. 30, 1923.

447,000.—Insoluble and Infusible Sulphur Containing Derivatives of Resinous Condensation Products from Phenol and Formaldehyde. A. A. Samuel, Paris, July 11, 1922.

446,606.—Basic Phenol Alkyl Ethers. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Oct. 8, 1925.

446,930.—Azo Dyestuffs. Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basle, Basle. Dec. 2, 1924.

446,787.—Substantive Polyazo Dyestuffs. Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basle. June 25, 1924.

446,931-2.—Vat Dyes of The Anthraquinone Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 23, 1924 and June 26, 1925.

446,815.—Color Lakes made from substances containing substituted water soluble naphthalene sulphonic acids. Chemische Fabrik Pott & Co. and F. Pospiech, Dresden. June 20, 1925.

446,707.—High Melting Point Coumaron Resin by action of polymerizing metallic salts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 11, 1918.

446,645.—Separating Fatty Acids Contained in Oils and Fats by bringing about intimate contact between oil and alkali. J. W. Spensley, Manchester. Mar. 7, 1923.

446,961.—Color Grinding Mill with mixing arrangement arranged over the grinding apparatus. J. Schmidt, Muenchen, June 12, 1926.

446,774.—Bleaching Clay with sodium sulphide. W. Feldenheimer, London. July 31, 1925.

446,867.—Reducing Organic Compounds with Metallic Magnesium. Laszlo Zechmeister and P. Rom, Pecs, Hungary, Nov. 26, 1925.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued Sept. 15, 1927.

630,629.—Hydrogen and Mixtures containing it. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 10, 1927.

630,686.—Alkaline Formates and Ammonia. Societe Fabrique de Produits Chimiques de Thann et de Mulhouse. June 7, 1926.

630,697.—Endless Bands, etc from Soluble Cellulose Derivatives. A. Eichen-gruen. Sept. 9, 1926.

630,644.—Water Insoluble Azo Colors. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 10, 1927.

630,707.—Oxazine Derivatives. Societe Anonyme des Matiers Colorantes et Produits Chimiques de Saint Denis and A. Wahl and R. Lantz. Oct. 30, 1926.

630,819.—New Azo Colors and process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Mar. 15, 1927.

32501.—Addition to 578,690.—Condensation Products of the Anthraquinone Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 24, 1925.

630,710.—Wetting Agents, Detergents and the like. P. Friesenhahn. Nov. 20, 1926.

630,829.—Cracking Hydrocarbons by Distilling Under Pressure. S. Stransky and F. Hansgirt. Mar. 15, 1927.

32,509.—Addition to 559,787.—Cracking Mineral Oils, Distillation Products from Coal or Liquids Containing Carbon in Suspension. Societe Internationale Bergin Cie voor Olie en Kolen Chemie. July 7, 1926.

35,521.—Addition to 608,560.—Light Hydrocarbons from Complex Chemicals by simultaneous action of heat, hydrogen under pressure and dehydrating catalysts. D. Florentin, A. Kling and C. Matignon. Oct. 23, 1926.

630,612.—Dessicating Process. Holzver-kohlungs Industrie A. G. Mar. 9, 1927.

630,631.—Condenser. Etablissements Fourre et Rhodes. Mar. 10, 1927.

630,680.—Alcohols by Oxidation of Methane. Societe Anonyme Compagnie de Bethune. June 7, 1923.

630,732.—Improvement in Filters. E. A. Alliot, A. E. Hatfield and Societe A. Serre Ltd. Mar. 11, 1927.

630,756.—Gas Purifier. Deutsche Erdoel A. G. Mar. 12, 1927.

630,808.—Concentrated Oil-Water Emulsions. C. E. Oliver. Mar. 15, 1927.

630,828.—Purifying Low Boiling Distillates from mineral oil. S. Stransky and F. Hansgirt. Mar. 15, 1927.

630,681.—Concentrator particularly for tanning extract. J. Noyer. June 7, 1926.

630,615.—Soluble Condensation Products

and industrial uses. Compagnie Nationale de Matieres Colorantes et Manufactures de Produits Chimiques du Nord Reunies et Etablissements Kuhlmann. Mar. 9, 1927.

630,731.—Absorbing Ammonia and Sulphuretted Hydrogen or the latter only contained in gas with the aid of oxygenated sulphur compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Mar. 11, 1927.

The Congress of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil recently passed an act regulating the sale of fertilizers in the State, which was decreed law by the President of the State on September 13, 1927.

The terms of the law are of special interest to any manufacturer or exporter of such products, who is desirous of entering this market and a complete translation is available for loan to accredited firms and individuals upon application to the Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The report as received from Trade Commissioner R. C. Long is relative to special licenses, analyzation of products, marking of packages, ingredients, etc., of fertilizers or feed for animals.

CHINESE IMPORTS OF ANILINE DYES LOWER

An outstanding feature of the aniline dye trade during 1925 in China was the liquidation of the less popular "chops" of sulfur black stocks by the syndicate of German firms in China, with the intention of future concentration on the best known and more popular qualities. Aniline dyes to a total value of \$2,643,392 were imported during 1926, as against \$3,240,277 in 1925. The following table shows imports of dyes into China by countries for the year 1925.

Hongkong	487,828	16,974	211,222
Great Britain	95,162	21,475	15,918
Germany	935,279	105,688	40,959
Netherlands	1,240,851	109,684	2,556
Belgium	1,636	5,000	3,373
France	65,792	21,347	8,212
Switzerland	70,641	24,921	—
Korea	11,915	184	7,928
Japan inc. For-			
mosa	83,590	265	85,223
United States inc.			
Hawaii	223,349	112,111	11,061
All other	24,132	254	58,258
Total	3,240,277	417,328	445,665

The largest part of the dyes credited to the Netherlands, Hongkong and Belgium are undoubtedly of German origin and should be kept in mind when considering Germany's participation in this trade.

Despite all the difficulties arising from civil war, and violent fluctuations in Chinese currency, the importation of Aniline dyes during 1926 remained about the same as in 1925.

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GERMANY'S EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATES DOUBLED

Exports of phosphoric acid salts, including sodium ammonium phosphates, from Germany increased during the first 8 months of 1927 to 7,984 metric tons, from 3,533 tons during the corresponding month of 1926. According to the Department of Commerce the United States was the principal outlet for German phosphates, followed by Great Britain and South Africa. According to American statistics imports of sodium phosphates from all countries during the first 8 months of 1927 were 5,463 short tons (\$257,604), a marked increase over 1926 receipts of 4,528 tons (\$227,932) for the entire year.

The Ecuadorean Government has signed a contract with a Swedish syndicate granting the match monopoly in Ecuador for twenty-five years, by which the Government will receive one million sucres per year and progressive premiums of one hundred thousand sucres every five years, according to reports from that country. (The sucre has a nominal exchange value of 2.06 per dollar.) The syndicate may charge ten cents per box for the matches.

Belgian Tubize Co. has issued a statement from Brussels stating that as a result of the recent decision concerning the Dreyfus-Clavel patents, it has decided to augment its production of cellulose acetate rayon.

It is stated there is a possibility of the capital of the Belgian and French Tubize companies being substantially increased.

Edgar M. Queeny, Monsanto Chemical Works, sailed for Europe last week on the White Star liner, "Homerick".

"Club Night" at the Chemists' Club, New York, will be held Nov. 30. An informal meeting will be preceded by a dinner at 6:30.

SOUTH WALES BUYERS FIGHT DYE RESTRICTION

The restrictions imposed upon the importation of foreign aniline dyes are objected to by a section of the New South Wales textile manufacturers and they have lodged a complaint with the Federal Government, according to Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire, Sydney, Australia. It is claimed that in view of the growth of large textile, tanning and other industries that use dyes, and the necessity for meeting competition of outside manufacturers who have access to the best markets in the world the Australian manufacturer should be permitted to purchase dyestuffs which he considers suitable for his purpose. The present position is that all requests for licenses for the importation of foreign dyestuffs to Australia must be referred through the Commonwealth Customs Department to the Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, a branch of the British Board of Trade in London. If the committee decides that a substitute made in England can be found, the request is usually refused, but in any case manufacturers say that much trade is lost through the delay occasioned by the sending to England. It is claimed by them that the authorities in London do not and cannot know the particular requirements and needs of the Australian users, which in many cases differ widely from those of the English dyestuff using industries.

Semi-official sources prophecy that, in the forthcoming British Celanese statement regarding payment of preferred dividend arrears in non-participating notes or shares, it will be shown that net profits of £100,000 were earned in September and that estimated profits for the half year ending February next will amount to £600,000, according to "Daily News Record".

This estimate is exclusive of additional profits accruing from the firm's expanded production program.

DeVoe & Reynolds Co. has let contracts for a four-story fireproof addition for its present plant at Chicago avenue and Halsted street, Chicago. The structure will be devoted exclusively to the production of high grade varnish to supply the Western trade. In excess of 1,000,000 gallons are expected to be produced each year.

Kimberly-Clark Co., Neenah, Wis., will soon begin work on an addition to its branch mill at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the production of cellulose and kindred products, to double approximately the present output.

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Approximately 120 tons Imported Epsom Salts, Tech., 5 tons Flour Sulphur, 15 tons common salt, fine. All first class condition. 3½ tons of Terre Alba, condition fair. The Krebs Pigment and Chemical Co., Newport, Dela-

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CHEMICAL MAN—desires connection as a sales executive or salesman with chemical manufacturing concern. Young (35) aggressive; 20 years experience with leading factors in the trade. Box 757 CHEMICAL MAR-

SALESMAN, forceful, energetic, eighteen years experience calling on the Textile trade knows the chemical, textile oils, soaps and textile specialty business and the proper application in every class of textile processing. Under forty years, married, exceptional personality a real worker with an enviable sales record. Will furnish automobile. Salary and commission or drawing account against commission. Position must offer opportunity of making five to ten thousand per year. Southern territory preferred. BOX 749, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN-ENGLISH CORRESPONDANT. Experience in chemical business; knows bookkeeping and typing. Position should have prospects for future. Salary secondary. Adolf, 494 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

Help Wanted

STENOGRAPHER—young lady wanted with some knowledge of chemistry. Reply stating training, experience and references. BOX 755, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST with practical experience in manufacture of Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Young Chemist with some experience in plant work, especially on intermediates and aniline colors. Good opportunity for ambitious man. State salary. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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 seated in the attractive restaurant . . .*

He scans the menu through eye glasses produced with a rare chemical known as Lithium Carbonate, in addition to Barium Carbonate and Potassium Carbonate Hydrated. On his finger is a Platinum ring, the Platinum metal of which probably came from R & H.

R & H Liquid Bright Gold and Ceramic Colors probably decorated the china. The table glass was manufactured with Cobalt Oxide, Feldspar and Manganese. The silver was plated with the aid of Cyanides; the table napery may have been Solozone-bleached.

John's woolen suit owes its fine finish to its preparation and dyeing with Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, Glauber's Salt and Formic Acid. The gay silk tie probably also was dyed with the aforementioned chemicals as well as stripped with hydrosulphite (made from Formaldehyde) to give it an attractive design.

The deftest of waiters occasionally gets a spot on his clothes but Chloroform or Trichlorethylene easily removes it.

The { John will next be seen at home with the children }
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